

pled some of the Federal trenches, but were later driven back. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the firing ceased and there was a complete cessation of hostilities until this morning at 5 o'clock.

Then the final assault was begun. The losses of the day before were heavy on both sides, and the Federals appeared to have very little ammunition. At 12:30 o'clock to-day word came down the river to foreign warships lying off Tampico that the Federals were evacuating, leaving the town by the railway. It was understood that they were taking the line that led to San Luis Potosí. The Federal gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza were apparently covering the retreat of Huerta's forces, which had finally given up the struggle after having repulsed two desperate attacks from the rebels in the last four months.

At 1 o'clock heavy rifle fire was heard in the plaza, indicating that the rebels had actually made their way into the city, forced by the desperate resistance to carry the fight into the heart of the town. There was, however, some heavy gun fire also, which led to a conclusion on the part of far-off observers that in some parts of the town the Federals were still holding out, although there was the possibility that the big guns were being directed against the troops who were escaping by rail.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza, the last hopes of Huerta in Tampico, slipped down the river and anchored near the foreign warships assembled outside the bar. Foreign naval observers supposed that the gunboats kept their places near the city to hold off the advancing Constitutionalists until the Federal troops could entrain and get away. At all events, their withdrawal marked the last stage of the organized resistance of the Federals.

It is imagined that the Federals must have retreated by way of the railroad leading to San Luis Potosí, and it is assumed that they hope to reach Pachuca, the terminus of a railway line that leads indirectly to Mexico City, for the railroad out of Tampico to Monterey is held by the Constitutionalists.

Rear Admiral Mayo's first dispatch of the day prepared the Navy Department for the evacuation announcement. He said in it that heavy firing had been resumed at midnight, and reported that the Constitutionalists had said that they expected to capture the city to-day.

"The general impression seems to be that the expectations of the Constitutionalists will be realized," Mayo added.

Vera Cruz, May 13.—The fall of Tampico and what it may mean is the subject of general speculation here. It is believed that the rebels have overrun the territory around San Luis Potosí and Monterey, which would make federal escape in that direction possible only by a continuous running fight for many miles.

Few, if any, foreigners remain in Tampico, according to the last reports received here. A general exodus took place when the news spread that the rebels were preparing for a final assault. Many refugees from Tampico passed through here. Few were allowed ashore, however, as the American authorities were not willing to increase the large colony already overcrowding the hotels.

With the fall of Tampico hostilities on the Gulf coast of Mexico will come to an end, at least for the time being. The Federals are maintaining the armistice so far as Americans are concerned, according to a note from General Ruben Nevrette published here to-day. Nowhere else along the coast, except at Tampico, are there more than scattered posts of Federals or rebels, and the logical movement of the victorious rebels from Tampico would be to join forces with those besieging San Luis Potosí.

South of Tampico the nearest Federal forces, those on the Mexican Railroad, are merely holding outposts against a possible American invasion. The country between Tampico and Vera Cruz and inland to the line of the Mexican National Railroad is barren and mountainous and extremely difficult for military operations. There are no railroad or other means for the rebels to move against the Federals at Paso del Macho, nor would they gain much advantage by driving them back toward the capital.

The rebels first attacked Tampico last December and fighting has been practically continuous ever since. Twice they drove the Federal garrison into the town and seemed on the verge of victory, only to be shelved by the gunboats and forced to retire to the hills. No estimate of the losses on either side has ever been officially obtained. The last reports of the Federal forces at Tampico indicated less than two thousand, but all well supplied with arms and ammunition. The presence of the Federal gunboats has saved the city repeatedly.

There is much discussion here as to the possible relations between this port under American control and Tampico under the Constitutionalists. Vera Cruz depends largely upon the Tampico region for fruit and other food supplies, and merchants here foresee good business if the rebels open the port to trade. It is probable that Tampico is greatly in need of supplies of all kinds, and Vera Cruz merchants hope to fill the demand. That the American authorities will favor the resumption of peaceful trading by every possible means is certain.

TRIBUTES TO DEAD BECOME WILD RIOT

Crowds in Boston and Chicago Trample on Women at Heroes' Biers.

HUNDRED INJURED IN CAMBRIDGE STAMPEDE

Philadelphia Turns Out for Biggest Funeral Since That of Abraham Lincoln.

Chicago, May 13.—The return of the body of Samuel Meisenberg, the Chicago boy who was among the first of the American marines to lose his life in the occupation of Vera Cruz, was marked by a panic in the City Hall, where the body lay in state for three hours to-day.

So great was the crush to view the catafalque in the rotunda of the municipal building that scores of women fainted, while men, caught in the smothering press, cried for air. The names of only twelve women who succumbed were obtained by the police, but among these was Mrs. Morris Meisenberg, mother of the dead hero.

Cool headed elevator men did much to avert disaster. They opened the doors of their cages and carried those nearest them to upper floors, while police sought to quiet those in the corridors, and others at the entrances fought to restrain the thousands who blocked the streets outside and who, ignorant of the situation inside, made desperate efforts to crowd within the doors.

Finally the crush became so great that Police Lieutenant James Conroy sent in a riot call, and the reinforcements succeeded in restoring order. A photographer who exploded a flashlight powder is said to have contributed largely to the disorder.

The excitement and grief of the day proved too much for Mrs. Meisenberg. The first incident to affect her occurred at the railroad station as the procession of soldiers, police and civilians was forming to escort the body to the City Hall after its arrival from New York.

The bereft mother, with her husband and her sons and daughters, was about to enter a limousine when a street vendor who had been hawking his wares about in the crowd approached, and, ignorant of her identity, cried:

"Buy a picture of Sammy Meisenberg, the hero of Vera Cruz. Buy a picture of Sammy Meisenberg, two for a quarter."

The mother collapsed on the shoulder of her son Meyer, and burst into tears, but did not faint. Then came the crush in the City Hall.

A chair had been provided for her, but the crowd surged ever toward her like a threatening wave as she sat, rocking and moaning:

"Woe is me! Everything is dark to me! My star is lost to me!"

It was a day of tremendous strain and excitement to the humble Jewish family. In the forenoon, when the limousine taking them to the railroad station first encountered the thousands of spectators massed in the nearby streets, they were stopped, and then policemen would force a passage, explaining excitedly: "It's the Meisenbergs; it's his mother."

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before the casket was finally brought to the quiet of the Meisenbergs' home, and the sorrowing family was left alone with its dead.

The funeral will be held with full Jewish rites to-morrow, and an immense procession of soldiers, sailors, national guardsmen, veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars and innumerable civic bodies will escort the cortege to the synagogue. Addresses will be made by United States Senator Lewis, Governor Dunne and Mayor Harrison. The burial will be at Waldheim.

Cambridge, Mass., May 13.—More than one hundred women were trampled upon and injured to-night in a stampede which accompanied the efforts of thousands to view the body of Corporal Daniel W. Haggerty, one of the heroes of Vera Cruz, as it lay in state in the militia armory.

The injured ones were looked after by physicians hurriedly summoned from the various hospitals. At one time all the officers' rooms in the armory were filled with patients. Later most of them were sent to their homes. Besides those taken into the armory a number were removed to private houses in the vicinity and cared for there. Several were said to be unconscious at a late hour. Two women were sent to a hospital.

So great was the crush in front of the building that the half hundred policemen on duty found themselves powerless and an assembly call was

SCENES AT THE FUNERAL OF DENNIS LANE.



sounded for the militia. A provisional company was formed, and, armed with rifles, pushed the crowd back and formed a lane through which the people made their way in more orderly fashion into the building.

Philadelphia, May 13.—A multitude to-day honored the two sons of Philadelphia who died at Vera Cruz, George McKenzie Poinsett, of the battleship Florida, and Charles Allen Smith, of the New Hampshire.

Nearly 75,000 persons paid tribute to them as their bodies lay in state in Independence Hall, and hundreds of thousands lined the three-mile route of the pageant that escorted the coffins to local cemeteries. It was the greatest public funeral held in Philadelphia since Abraham Lincoln's body lay in state in Independence Hall. So great was the crush of people that scores of women fainted and many were treated for minor injuries. Two men were seriously injured, one of whom probably will not recover.

The funeral pageant was nearly an hour in passing. At the head of the line were nearly a thousand bluejackets and marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Then came the first brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, followed by the two caissons conveying the coffins. Many prominent persons, including Mayor Blankenburg, followed.

At the end of the route the bodies were turned over to the families and conveyed to cemeteries, where burial services were held. Then firing squads from the battleship Kansas performed their duty and buglers sounded "taps."

Batavia, N. Y., May 13.—The funeral of Gabriel A. de Fabbio, gunner's mate, who lost his life at Vera Cruz, was held here to-day in St. Joseph's Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Cotter, Bishop of the diocese of Western New York, delivered the address. The funeral was the largest ever held here. It was semi-military in character and every organization in the city, marshalled by Mayor Wlard, participated.

Ottumwa, Iowa, May 13.—The body of Frank P. Devorick, of Blakesburg, Iowa, a marine of the battleship South Carolina, who was killed at Vera Cruz, arrived to-day at the home of his foster parents.

A wreath of immortelles from the commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet and a wreath of pink roses and sweetpeas from the battleship Montana accompanied it. A public funeral will be held to-morrow.

WILSON ASSURES AID FOR TAMPICO OIL PROPERTIES

Awaits Definite Control, He Says, Before Taking Decisive Steps.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 13.—Assurances were given by the President to a delegation of oil operators to-day that as soon as one of the factions obtained control of Tampico, this government would take decisive steps to protect the oil properties in the district and endeavor to make it possible for the Americans to return there.

While the representatives declared that large losses had been suffered, they did not call to enter any complaints, the object of their mission being to urge the administration to take action to guard against greater losses in the future. They said that the possibility of the oil wells being set on fire was a matter of grave concern to the owners. Richmond Levering, of Richmond Levering & Co., heading the delegation, presented to the President a copy of the resolution adopted by the oil magnates in New York City a week ago, urging action by this government. Other members of the committee were George S. Davison, president of the Gulf Mining Company, Pittsburgh; W. A. Thompson, vice-president of the Texas Oil Company, New York; Thomas A. O'Donnell, director of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Los Angeles; and Joseph Trees, president of the Penn-Mexico Fuel Company, Pittsburgh.

The oil men expressed the desire that President Wilson permit warships to enter the river so that the tankers might not be molested.

DR. RYAN AT NEW ORLEANS

Delay of Several Days Due to Changing of Steamers.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] New Orleans, May 13.—Dr. Edward Ryan, the American Red Cross physician about whose safety in Mexico great anxiety was felt, arrived at quarantine to-day aboard the Morro Castle.

He was expected to arrive several days ago on the Esperanza, but left that vessel at Vera Cruz. Efforts are being made to have him transferred to-morrow to the Esperanza, which will leave quarantine for New Orleans, and arrive to-morrow night.

Dr. Ryan said he would give out a full statement of his experiences in Mexico on his arrival in Washington, where he said he would go as soon as he left quarantine.



FINAL TRIBUTES PAID TO NEW YORK'S SAILOR HEROES

Crowds Gather in Respectful Silence as Vera Cruz Martyrs Are Carried to Last Resting Places in Brooklyn Cemeteries.

Final honors were paid yesterday to the two New York sailors who lost their lives in Mexico. Over the bodies of Dennis Lane, of the battleship New Hampshire, and Albin Eric Strem, who was a member of the crew of the New Jersey, prayers were read while buglers from the navy yard sounded taps.

Those that St. Agnes's church could not accommodate stood with uncovered heads on the sidewalks as the body of Lane was carried from the home of his parents at 329 East 45th st. yesterday morning. Having lived in the neighborhood since boyhood many knew him personally.

Draped with an American flag the coffin was taken from the Lane home by eight sailors. Three companies of the St. Francis Xavier Cadets, commanded by Major Paul A. McLaughlin, a detachment of Spanish war veterans, a squad of coast artillerymen and navy buglers made up the procession. A band played Chopin's "Funeral March."

Ten thousand persons were gathered outside the church. A squad of reserves from the East 51st street police station under Captain Thor had difficulty handling the crowd, because of the great numbers. Requiem mass was said by the

TRANSPORT TAKES BILLIARD TABLES

Officers at Vera Cruz Sigh That Waiting Is Causing Men to Lose Their Edge.

By ARTHUR RUHL. Vera Cruz, May 13.—The transport Saitillo arrived here to-day with a permanent camp outfit for General Funston's brigade. The men who came with dog tents expecting to take the field at once are now looking forward to solving the war problems among the sandhills of Vera Cruz.

There are even billiard tables on the transport, and tales are heard of starting an army and navy club.

Handbills were distributed in the streets to-day in Spanish and English ordering every householder to provide a covered receptacle for garbage. Spitting is already prohibited in the streets.

Officers are sighing that their men are losing the edge with which they came, and recall that by this time in 1847 Scott was out of the hot country and well on his way up the hill to Mexico City.

"El Dictamen," a local newspaper, publishes an erudite discussion to-day of President Wilson's position, closing with the rather novel plan for the solution of the present difficulties that Americans give up Vera Cruz, recognize the Constitutionalists and direct to them their demands for reparations for injuries received by American forces at the hands of the Huertista forces at Vera Cruz.

Rebels think Huerta forces plan attack after city has been isolated.

Volunteers to Get Full Pay.

HUERTA PARTY WHO'S WHO

Federal Delegates to Mediation Conference Men of Achievement

Washington, May 13.—The following personal data on the Huerta delegation were given out by the State Department to-night:

"Emilio Rabasa is the author of the best Mexican work on international law and Huerta's choice for ambassador to Washington had been recognized. He also was candidate for Minister of Foreign Relations.

"Augustin Rodriguez is director of the School of Law, Mexico City, and the oldest practicing attorney in the republic. "Luis Elguero is a Senator, capitalist, politician, lawyer of note; also inventor appointed by the Mexican government for national and central banks of Mexico and member of the board of directors of the National Railways.

"Rafael Elguero, son of Luis Elguero, is secretary of the delegation. Attaches are Manuel Martinez del Campo, an employee of the Mexican Foreign Office, formerly a chief of protocol in that department, and Rafael Capetillo, also of the Foreign Office.

"The following ladies accompany the delegation: Señoras R. Rabasa, Isabel Rabasa, Carmen Rabasa and Oscar Rabasa, children of Emilio Rabasa; Lola and Guadalupe Rodriguez, son and daughter, respectively, of Augustin Rodriguez; Señora Mercedes de la Cueva de Martinez del Campo, wife of Manuel Martinez del Campo.

FALL OF TAMPICO RELIEVES TENSION

Complications with the Powers Eliminated Now, Says Roberto Pesqueira, Carranza Agent.

El Paso, Tex., May 13.—The capture of Tampico by General Pablo Gonzales to-day eliminates any possibility of complications with foreign nations, and will mean the reopening of commercial and industrial pursuits throughout the interior of Mexico, according to a statement made to-night by Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential representative of General Carranza.

The tenseness of the international situation has been relieved, he said, because the entry of Gonzales's troops into Tampico would give absolute assurance of protection for the oil wells and other property, no matter by whom owned, and would obviate any friction or necessity for action by foreign nations.

The capture of Tampico, in the opinion of Mr. Pesqueira, not only gives the Constitutionalists absolute control of Northern Mexico, and by its railroad connections assures prompt and efficient troop movements, but also as a free port of entry affords connection between the centers of business in the interior and the markets of the world.

The capture of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, is expected within a few days, said Mr. Pesqueira. With a port of entry on each coast, the Constitutionalists would have undisputed possession of more than half of Mexico.

BOY OFF THE EARTH HELD ELECTRICALLY

Inventor of Flying Train Gives Mahomet-Coffinlike Demonstration in London.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, May 14.—M. Bachelet's flying train continues to attract attention. M. Bachelet yesterday wound up a demonstration of his invention by lifting a box into the air in his model passenger car. A boy five years old, weighing forty-two pounds, sat in a wicker chair. M. Bachelet switched on the current, and car, chair and boy rose from the coils and remained suspended in the air in Mahomet coffin-like effect. The little passenger jumped when he was suddenly jerked upward, but quickly broke into smiles, and obviously enjoyed his experience as the first passenger on a flying train.

The model car weighs eighteen pounds, so that the total weight lifted was sixty pounds.

Togno Goes to Mexico City.

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ON TO MEXICO CITY! CRY OF REBELS NOW

Villa Army Full of Confidence and Impatient for Rush to Capital.

SALTILLO SELECTED FOR NEXT ASSAULT

Ammunition and Food Are Being Collected and Preparations Made for Battle.

Torreón, Mexico, May 13.—"On to Saltillo, San Luis Potosí and Mexico City," is the cry heard everywhere to-night with the fall of Tampico. In the streets, plazas, government offices, cafés and stores the speedy advance is the thing they talk of. A note of impatience runs through the conversation, and inquiry often brings the statement that Mexico is tired of war and expression of regret that the United States replaced the embargo on arms.

"The embargo will only prolong the struggle," said General Villa recently, and most Mexicans take that view, although regret rather than resentment is expressed when the action of the United States is discussed by educated Constitutionalists.

The Villa army, however, is said to be confident it will secure ammunition somewhere. In the past much ammunition has been taken from the Federals, and the soldiers, it is said, are confident they can repeat this performance.

Every possible measure to insure success at Saltillo and points further south is being taken. Ammunition is being concentrated here and at Monterey and the available food supplies are ample. The question of transporting the wounded has received special attention, and many vehicles have been remodelled for that purpose. Large stores of medical supplies have arrived and the staff of physicians has been increased from fifteen to twenty.

The horses are given as much care as the men. Villa, it is said, has learned that mounted infantry is his most serviceable arm, and as many men as possible are being given mounts. The greater mobility of such troops over the Federal infantry is said to be regarded as a most important factor in the campaign.

When the Villa troops are moved by rail only the number of horses to be transported is considered. As a rule, from thirty to thirty-six horses are carried in a car, and when they have been loaded their riders scramble to the roof and the train pulls out. If the journey is made at night the men sleep in blissful disregard of the danger of rolling from the roof.

Nogales, Sonora, Mex., May 14.—A proposition from the Secretary of the Interior at Mexico City that the Constitutionalists send a commission to the capital to arrange for the amalgamation of all contending parties in Mexico, was transmitted yesterday to General Alvarado by General Telles, the Huertista commander at Guaymas.

Telles offered to send a Federal commission to the rebels to make preliminary arrangements, but Alvarado replied that he would promptly execute any emissaries sent into his lines.

In his reply, Alvarado said the Federals were murderers and traitors, and that the destinies of Mexicans were in the hands of Carranza.

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